OF MEN'S

All-Wool Pants "CHESTERFIELD" COATS.

- AT THE -

This week we are offering twenty different styles of allwool Pants at

They cannot be matched anywhere in this State under \$4 to \$5.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

# KANKAKEE A BEAUTIFUL SPOT,

And one of the greatest interest, is on the Big Four railway, at North Bend, O. For many years travel-brs to and from Cincinnati will remember that be-tween Cleves and North Bend this road passed through a long tunnel under the range of hills separating the valley of the Miami from that of the Ohio river. The railway company has abandoned the tunnel and made an open cut through the hills. On a splendid blue grass-covered hillock, dotted with noble forest trees, is the tomb of President W. H. Harrison (old Tippecance.) Here, overlooking the peaceful flow of a grand sweep of the Ohio river and the pretty village of North Bend, lies the remains of the old hero whose genius wrested from the red men and gave safety to the whites of the Ohio valley. Travelers by this line can get a grand view of the hill, the tomb and the pretty village by looking out the right side and back of the train approaching North Bend from the west. Since the tunnel was abandoned it is indeed a pretty spot, and a treat for travelers on our

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION.

CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. 

Depart......7:10am 12:05no'n 5:15pm 11:20pm Arrive......3:30am 10:35am 3:30pm 6:10pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and
Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office,

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

LABOR INTERESTS.

The Strike of Vandalia Switchmen at Brazil Ends in a Compromise. special to the Indianapolis Journa.

BRAZIL, Ind., Dec. 10-The strike of the Vanlalia switchmen is over and the men are at work. It was begun Thursday, for an advance from \$1.70 per day to \$2.10. A compromise at \$1.90 was effected. The company employs six prews of switchmen here, four day and two night, a total of eighteen men. They do an important work in gathering up coal along various branches for main lines. Had the strike been obstinate it would have seriously affected work in the mines, as well as the coal trade in general. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Chicago & Indiana Coal roads were already slightly embarrassed over inability to get coal.

A Reminder of the Burlington Strike. CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- A final attempt will be made, in a few days, by the committee of engineers who went on strike on the Burlington road last February to get the men back to work upon the old terms or better. The result of the conference is bound to be important, for if the men cannot get back the committee has the power to renew the efforts made last spring and declare a general boycott on "Q" freight. If this boycott is declared, it is said, the switchmen will seek to defeat the engineers, for the reason that the former vow vengence against the engineers, and charge them with treachery in having induced them to strike last spring and then leaving them in the lurch. There are still 400 idle switchmen, and they have held several meetings, at the last of which they appointed a committee to wait on the Burlington officials and ask for restoration to their old places. A reply is ex-

sected from Superintendent Besler. The general grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is now in Chicago, with the single exception of the chairman, who is en route from San Francisco. The feeling is stated to be very bitter between engineers and firemen here, and this has extended to other roads terminating in Chicago. This condition of affairs is said to be wielding a powerful influence against the proposed scheme of a general federation of railway employes which has been under discussion some time.

American Federation of Labor. Sr. Louis, Dec. 10 .- The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor will meet here to-morrow. President Gompers, of New York: First Vice-president Wm. Martin, of Pitteburg, representing the Amalgamated Asociation of Iron and Steel-workers: Secretary P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia, and G. W. Appell representing the Metal-workers' Union, have already arrived, and others will be here o-night and to morrow morning. There will se about sixty delegates present. The convenion will be handsomely entertained while here. The objects to be specially attained at this meeting, as stated by President Gompers, are shiefly the promotion of closer union of the branches of the federation and to taxe action regarding the eight-hour system. To effect the latter, steps will be taken to influence legislation, both State and national, and to name some day in the year 1890 when a general demand will be made by all branches of the federation for the adoption of eight hours as a day's work. The inter-ests of the anthracite coal miners will also be sonsidered and some plan adopted for their bet-ler organization. The federation embraces over 500,000 members, an increase of about 35,000 over the previous year.

WHEN INDICATIONS. THE DEAD AT BIRMINGHAM

TUESDAY-Fair weather; decidedly colder.

Hats, clothes also. As to the first, we have a full and complete line of our specialties, the celebrated SCHINDLER, LAMSON and NASCIMENTO

SILK AND STIFF HATS

In our window you will see Dunlap, Knox, Youman and Miller styles in blacks, blue, brown, cinnamon, walnut and black nutria. Our \$1.46 Derby beats all.

You can get only of us—the celebrated Macintosh gar-ment—in a great variety of fabrics and patterns. light, medium and heavy weights, furnished with the new Byer's Epauletted Ventilation. While it has long been known that the Macintosh was the best rain garment in the world, the fact of price placed them beyond the reach of the general trade in this

Nous Avons Change Tout Cela | Ten Men Known to Be Dead, and the List \$5 to \$22. Sole agents. Buy your husband, brother or son a holiday gift of a Chesterfield.

DYNAMITE AT CHICAGO.

An Attempt to Destroy a Distillery-The Crime Charged to the Whisky Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10 .- Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to destroy Shufeldt & Co.'s distillery, in the northern portion of the city, by means of dynamite. Enough facts are not yet known to justify a conclusion as to whether it is the work of Anarchists or of some one who has a personal grievance against the Shufeiats. At the hour mentioned the neighborhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, shaking buildings, breaking many panes of glass in the surrounding houses and causing people to rush into the streets in great alarm. Investigation showed that a bomb had been thrown, probably from the street, into a detached warehouse used for storing highwines. This building was shattered, the hoops were burst off many of the casks, and the heads of some of them were driven in. Very soon afterward a package wrapped in paper was discovered lying in the street. It contained several sticks of dynamite and some fulminating caps. A fuse connected with the package showed evidence of having been lighted, but had cone out prematurely. These articles are now in possession of the police, who are at work on the case. A jagged hole about three feet square was torn in the roof and in various other ways the structure was damaged. Examination revealed the fact that some person, evidently standing on the high sidewalk on Hawthorne street, had thrown upon the low roof of the building a package of dynamite sticks, tied together and attached to a fuse which had been ignited. These sticks consist of compressed dynamite, wrapped in pasteboard and provided with fulminating caps. The combination had exploded, and it was only owing to a peculiar chance that the entire structure, as well as the surrounding buildings were not instantly leveled. The aim of the men who committed the deed was evidently to hit the skylight on the roof, and the mark was missed by but a few feet. Underneath the skylight are eight large tubs or vats of highly inflamable liquor. Had the

dynamite sticks expleded on the skylight the liquor would have been instantly ignited and a terrible explosion would have resulted-an explosion, Captain Schaack thinks, of sufficient violence to have torn down a score of buildings. As it was, the damage was comparatively small. A lot of barrels of wine underneath the spot where the explosion occurred had their hoops torn off, but none of the contents was spilled. On the roof, about fifteen feet from the spot where the first explosion occurred, was found another bundle of dynamite sticks, seven in number. These had not exploded on account of some defect in the fuse, which had evidently been ignited. Fortunately no one was in the building at the time, and no loss of life or limb

was caused.

James D. Lynch, one of the proprietors of the distillery, says he believes it to be the work of the Whisky Trust. "We are not in the trust," he said, "and that organization has on numerous occasions threatened to 'do us up.' To show you the desperate character of the deed, let me call your attention to the fact that there were 15,000 barrels of whicky stored under the roof that was torn open, and if these had been gnited a terrible fire would have been added the horrors of the explosion. One of the representatives of the trust was here shortly after the explosion, but the feeling among the men against his organization was so great that he had to flee for fear of being violently dealt with, There is no doubt in the world that it is the work of the trust. They have been threatening us with vengeance for some time past, and the other day we received word to look out for damage. We supposed they meant to out prices, and we told them to damage away. I never thought they would be guilty of such an act

"Was there any cause for the taking of such desperate measures by the Whisky Trust?" "Well, I should say there was. Everyone knows the war they have waged against us without success. They have tried every means in their power to force us into the trust, and they played their last card when they froze us out of feeding cattle. When they saw that had no effect they began to issue vague threats, to which we paid no attention. Now, last week there came the news that a bouse was about completed in St. Paul with a capacity of 10,000 bushels a day, and only a short time before another anti-trust house of 1,000 bushels daily capacity was started in Pekin, Ill. Another house of several thousand bushels in capacity in Danville, renounced allegiance to the trust, and then the Kentucky distillers began changing their product from whiskies to high wines, which brought them into direct competition with the trust and raised the anti trust capacity to

17,000 bushels a day." Mr. J. D. Lynch, manager of the Shufeldt company, offers a reward of \$25,000 to the perfor who threw the dynamite on the distillery building for the name of the man who employed him to do the work, or such information as will lead to the detection and arrest of the parties responsible for the outrages. The members of the Whisky Trust ridicule the idea that the attempt to destroy the property was the work, directly or indirectly, of their organization.

The Stewart Liquor Case. WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 10 .- The case of Stewart, the drug clerk who was sent to jail for over fifteen years and fined \$20,800 for seiling liquor, has been revived by the rearrest of Stewart upon the demand of the assistant attorney-general. Stewart was released by the Governor after serving six months of his sentence. The Attorney-general attempted to collect his fine and costs, about \$50,000, by seiling the building in which the liquor was sold. Failing in this, he had Stewart rearrested upon the old complaint. As the prisoner is a poor man, he has a good prospect of remaining years in jail, if not again released by the executive power.

Iowa's Vote for State Officers.

DES MOINES, Dec. 10. - The official canvass of votes for State officers at the last election was completed to-day. The highest vote received by any Republican was for Attorney-general, John Y. Stone receiving 212,500; his opponent, Joseph C. Mitchell, Democrat, 180,604. The highest vote for Railroad Commissioner was 225,928, for Spencer Smith, giving him 14,351 votes ahead of the Republican State ticket. Dey, Democrat who was elected Commissioner, runs 20,811 votes ahead of the Democratic State ticket. Smith's majority was 41,715 and Campbell's 40,595.

Whipped by White Caps. CHICAGO, Dec. 10.-A dispatch from Waco, Tex., says the White Caps flogged George Armstrong, a white man, nearly to death, yesterday, for leaving his wife destitute and sick and publicly living with another woman. The whippers wore white caps, which came down over their faces. A notice was pinned to a tree where the flogging took place, informing all citizens that the perpetrators were law-abiding, but determined to mete out punishment to the guilty when the statutes failed.

The List Now Numbers Ten, and It Is Believed There Will Be Three Additions.

All the Wounded Men Are in Favorable Condition at Present and on the Way to Recovery-Preparing the Dead for Burial.

There Is Much III Feeling, but There Will Be No Further Attack on the Jail.

Goy. Seay Visits the City and Has an Interview with the Commander of the Militia -Sheriff Smith Still Held a Prisoner.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRAGEDY.

Is Thought Incomplete.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—Business is going on as usual to-day, except that all the saloons are closed by order of Colonel Jones, and the only evidence of the trouble remaining is the line of troops and the caunon guarding every approach to the jail. There is still much feeling, but it is subdued. No matter who was right or who was wrong on Saturday, that terrible yolley has settled all desire of the mob to break down the jail. They will not try it again.

The following are statements from several men who were near the front of the crowd when the volley was fired:

S. C. Tate, who was mortally wounded, said: 'I went up to see what the crowd was going to do. I don't think they would have tried to break the door down. I did not think the officers would shoot."

A. J. Brannon, deputy United States marshal from Gadsden, now dead, said: "I went there out of curiosity and to see the lynching, if there was one. I did not expect to take part

Matt Kennedy, who is badly wounded, said "I was there begging the crowd to go back. had friends in the crowd, and did not want them to do anything rash. I wanted law and order maintained, and was doing all I could to that end. I did not think officers would shoot unless an attack was made on the jail."

W. F. Vaughn, lawyer, said: "I had just left the jail. I met the crowd and pleaded with them to go back. I told them time and again the officers would shoot. They had no leaders, but just before the shooting several men who were drunk pressed to the front and said: 'Tear the jail down and hang Hawes,' and then the volley was fired."

A crowd of curious people, numbering several hundred, stood all day forming a line across Twenty-first and Twenty-second avenues, where the military guard was formed. The first troops to arrive were the Blues and Grays and the artillery from Montgomery, who reached the city at 10 A. M., and were marched to the court-house and assigned to their posts. Sentinel lines were established upon all the streets leading to the jail from one to two blocks distant, and no one has since been allowed to approach nearer than that to the building unless provided with a pass from Colonel Jones, whom the Governor has placed in charge of the

Following is a correct list of the killed: MAURICE B. THROCKMORTON. J. B. McCOY. A. P. TARRANT. A. D. BRYANT.

CHARLES JENKINS. COL. BERT SMITH. DEPUTY SHERIFF BRANNAN, of Gadsden. CHARLES BAILEY. An unknown negro. This list was obtained from the different

undertakers, and it is thought there are two or three others for whom coffins have not yet been obtained.

The wounded are Mr. Berkley, J. H. Meritt, Matt. Kennedy, J. W. Owen, J. W. Gilmore, Albert Smith, W. A. Bird, K. Reichwein, Lawrence Fitzhugh, A. D. Chide and J. W. Montgomery.

In addition to these are a large number who received slight but not disabling wounds, and are not reported at the hospital. Capt. E. N. Edwards has the mark of a Winchester rifle ball across his forehead, and is on this side of the dark river by only a hair's breadth. Narrow escapes are too numerous to mention. The dead are being prepared for burial. Of the wounded at hospital it is now hoped that all will recover. J. W. Gilmore and Matt Kennedy are resting quietly.

Certain prominent officers in the city have telegraphed the Governor that they consider it necessary for him to be here, and have asked him to come at once. The Governor will no doubt investigate the situation personally and make arrangements for the removal of Hawes and Sheriff Smith, or for the relief of the sol-

The question has been often asked by a large number of people, how long will the military remain here to protect the jail. "The military." said Colonel Jones, "will remain here as long as it is necessary and until officially notified by the Governor to leave. No one but the Governor has power to remove them from their posts. The Governor will dismiss them when it is thought all danger is past, and not before. If Hawes is to be removed to another city it may be that the military will be removed at once. If not, it will probably be several days before they

Many telegrams concerning the situation passed to-day between Governor Seay and the authorities. It is not probable that Governor Seay's order to dismiss the troops will be given until Coroner Babbitt, now acting sheriff, says they are no longer needed.

The funeral of Mr. Throckmorton took place to-day at 2 P. M., from the Church of the Advent. The funeral ceremonies were conduted by Rev. T. J. Beard. The remains were interred in Oak-hill Cemetery, and were buried with military and lodge honors. A detachment of artillery, of which deceased was at the time of his death captain, and a detachment of the local military, escorted the remains to the cemetery and fired a salute over the grave. A large number of the Birmingham Protective Order of Elks, of which deceased was a member, also attended in a body. A long line of carriages, filled with the friends of the deceased, followed the remains to the grave. The body of little May Hawes was yesterday morning buried in the city cemetery. A fund which was subscribed by citizens served to purchase a plot, and she was buried in a handsome white casket. There was no parade or excitement about the funeral, and there were

no carriages or attendants. All day yesterday Supt. Morton, of the Highland dummy line, with assistants, was engaged in dragging the lake where Mrs. Hawes's body was found, for the body of her baby. It was not found, and the belief now prevails that some

other disposition was made of it. Around the jail a barricade exists, as has prevailed since Saturday night. A reporter passed through the lines at noon and found Sheriff Smith inside the jail office, still under arrest. The jail is in charge of Mr. Simms, with one of Sheriff Smith's deputies. Sheriff Smith stili repeated the statement he previously made, that he did not the word to fire until shots were fired on the outside, and that at least a dozen shots had been fired by the crowd before a single officer fired. Governor Seay telegraphed Sheriff Smith as follows:

Any citizen has the right to make an affidavit charging any one with murder. You have only to demand a full and fair investigation. You have proved your ability to hold the jail against a mob, and I want to see you in charge of it again. I sent the troops because you requested them, and because I want the mob and their friends to understand that the entire

power of the States will support you.

not telegraphed Governor Seay to remove Hawes and Sheriff Smith, as that matter was in the hands of the civil authorities here. He said that he had telegraphed the Governor that the troops were suffering, and also the condition they were in. "I certainly expect," said the Colonel, "to be here several days, and have made my arrangements accordingly."

While many people feel very bitter toward Sheriff Smith and condemn him for firing on

the crowd, the feeling is not strong enough to result in any personal violence to him. Chief of Police Picard, who was also arrested on a charge of murder, was, to-day, released on a bond of \$10,000. He has been on the streets all day, and there have been no threats of personal

Governor Seay arrived here at 11:35, and is now in conference with Colonel Jones. Gov. Seay, in an interview, said he came to satisfy himself by personal observation of the situation here, to learn what the public sentiment was, and to decide whether or not it would be best to take Sheriff Smith away until the excitement had passed. He says, from the reports he has received by wire, he thinks Sheriff Smith only did his duty. At midnight the city is perfectly quiet, and very few people are on the streets. The excitement is fast subsiding. J. W. Gilmore, one of the wounded, is dying to-night. Ho was shot through the body.

HAWES'S CRIME.

The Murders Which Led to Saturday Night's Deadly Encounter.

Birmingham Special. The chain of events which ended in the most sensational episode in the civil history of the city followed so fast upon each other that the public was slow to realize the enormity of the crime which put R. R. Hawes behind the stone walls and grated doors with a mob in the street braving the rifles and revolvers of the authorities in their efforts to reach and string bim up.

Hawes is a railroad engineer, and lived in Lake View, a suburb of Birmingham, with his wife, who was a daughter of Supervisor Pettus, of the Western & Atlantic road, and three children, two girls and a boy. Hawes and his wife quarreled continually, and he beat her frequently. Some time ago he took the boy to Atlanta and left him there, and after that grew worse in his treatment of his wife and daughters, for none of whom he seemed to have the slightest affection or regard. A short time ago he assaulted

his wife with a club and broke her arm. The neighbors were not near enough to pay much attention to the Hawes family, and didn't notice that the house had been uninhabited since a few days previous to the lat of the month. On that day Hawes took his daughter May to nogro woman's house near by, and left her until Monday last, when he called and took her away. The next morning the girl's body was found in East lake, a small body of water in the neighborhood; but her father had disappeared. Her death was at once charged to him, but the people were nearly taken off their feet when, the same day, Hawes came through the city in company with a young bride, whom he had just wedded in Columbus, Miss. This clinched the already existing suspicions of foul work, and he was ar-

The question naturally arose on every tongue, "Where is Mrs. Hawes No. 17" and it wasn't long until it was shown that she had not been seen about their home for several days. Public opinion immediately accused Hawes of having murdered her, but he declared his innocence, as well as denying having had anything to do with the death of his daughter. His first story, when arrested, was that his wife and the two children had gone to the former's relatives in Maine several days earlier than he was known to have had little May in his charge.

All through the week the whereabouts of Mrs. Hawes was a mystery, though it was clearly established that she had been murdered, by a search of the house. There were bloodstains in several rooms, and it was evident that the woman had been killed and the body hidden. But where! Finally, somebody suggested that the lake at Lake View be dragged. This is a clear little sheet of water only half a mile from East lake, where the child's body was found. aturday morning a party began the search, Aftense from the sacre by an anxious crowd. The work progressed until noon without success. At that hour, in the deepest part of the lake, about 200 feet from shore, the grappling hooks caught on a yielding substance and the horribly mutilated body of the missing woman

was lifted to the surface. In a few moments the body lay on the bank and hundreds of people rushed from all quarters to see it. Examination showed that the woman had been killed by a blow from an ax or some blunt weapon which had crushed in the whole back of her skull, which was a ghastly sight. She had evidently fought for her life for her hands and arms were cut and bruised. She was dressed and around her neck, her waist, and ankles were tied heavy scarlet cords attaching pieces of railroad iron, weighing in all about 100 pounds. Both the cord and the iron was known to have been at Hawes's house. The appearance of the body indicated that it had been in the water several days. The crowd had grown so ugly in disposition and so great about the scene of the awful discovery that the authorities hurried to take the body away under a strong guard so that it would not inflame the people. But the mischief was done,

knew the latest development, and the arrangements for a lynching were under way. That Hawes also murdered his other little gir there is not the slightest doubt now in the mind of the public, and the search for her body in the lakes where her mother and sister were found is being pushed. The lake in Lake View is being drained that there may be no question as to whether her body is there. Though the search has been continued to-day, despite the excitement over the riot, no trace of the missing little

and the news new about the city until every body

one has been discovered. There is a suspicion that Hawes had an ac complice, and Fanny Bryant, the negress, with whom Hawes left his daughter May, Saturday till Monday, has been arrested, together with Albert Patterson, who had been living with her. The stories they tell are not the straight-

Released by the Customs Authorities.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.-The United States appraiser has reported in the matter of 3,800 tons of Java sugar consigned to the American refluery, and which was seized, together with the steamer Westmeath, on Saturday, that, after fifteen experiments, he has found that the sugar has been artificially colored, and that, instead of being below Dutch standard No. 13, as represented, it should be classed between grades No. 13 and No. 16, Dutch standard, which pays duty of 23 cents per pound. In accordance with this finding, the refinery company, to-day, paid \$62,401 additional duty, and, as it cannot be shown that the refinery company was at fault, Collector Huger states that the cargo will be released, but will be sampled frequently while the vessel is unloading.

Two Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion. TROWBRIDGE, O., Dec. 10 .- A terrible explosion occurred here to-day in Strohl & Hamman's feed mill. Just as they were ready to start up, Henry Hamman stepped up and turned on the steam, when the boiler exploded, killing him and Albert Kline, a customer, who was standing near by waiting to get some feed ground. Wallace Strohl and a boy were badly injured, and another boy slightly. Everything is a total wreck except the grinder. The explosion set the straw stack and out-buildings on fire, but the prompt assistance of the people of the town prevented their destruction.

The Debts of Jay Cooke & Co. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.-The payment of the last dividend on the asset scrip issued to stockholders of Jay Cooke & Co., was begun to-day. The amount of the script issued after the failure was \$1,250,000, or 15 per cent. of the total indebtedness. The final payment makes a total dividend of 56 per cent. The general debt is not settled, and the principal assets to pay it are 46,000 acres of land in Dakota and the Lake Champlain Iron Ore Company's property in Essex county, New York. The entire debt was \$11,000,000.

What Mr. Depew Would Accept. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon publishes an interview with Mr. Depew in which that gentleman states that while he would not accept a position in the Cabinet, he would accept the position of Minister to England should it be offered to him. Mr. Depew said he considered the ministry to Eng-/ land as second in importance to the presidency only.

Resigned to Accept a Better Place. Louisville, Ky., Dec. 10. -It is reported that J. T. Harahan, general manager of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, has resigned, to take the position of assistant general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, vice E. Gallop, deceased. Louisville & Nashville officials In an interview to-day, Colonel Jones, who is | refuse either to affirm or deny the report. It is in command of the military, said that he had I generally believed to be true.

THE PROPOSED NEW STATES

Chairman Springer Defines the Position of the Democrats in Congress.

Unless New Mexico Is Admitted They Will Oppose the Statehood Claims of Dakota, Washington and Other Territories.

Mr. Frye Insists that American Residents in Samoa Should Be Protected.

Holman Wants to Investigate the Late Election, but Democrats Object-The Proposed Extension of the Civil-Service Rules.

ADMISSION OF TERRITORIES.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, Outlines the Democratic Position on This Subject.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- I asked Mr. Springer, this afternoon, if there was any prospect of an agreement or compromise between the Democrats and the Republicans on the Territorial admission bills. "Not unless the Republicans will agree to admit New Mexico," he replied. "That is the ultimatum. They must take us for greater fools than we are if they think that we will consent to the admission of four Republican Territories and a refusal to admit one Democratic Territory. I shall not vote for any bill that does not include New Mexico."

"Do you still insist upon admitting Dakota as

"I am opposed to the division of Dakota on principle," said Mr. Springer. "I do not believe the people want the Territory divided, and it is only insisted upon by the Republicans for partisan purposes, in order to get two more Senators. But I do not say there is no proposition looking toward division that I would agree to. If it should appear that a majority of the people of north Dakota ask for division, as well as a majority of those south of the parallel that is suggested for the dividing line, then there will be at least a reason making two States that doos not exist now; but if the people of north Dakota do not want to be divided from the southern half of the State, it is a good reason why the Territory should not be divided."

"Would not the people of north Dakota vote for division if they thought it probable that

they would also be admitted as a State?" "I do not know about that. In order to determine the question as to the preference of the people, both parts of the Territory should be allowed to vote separately, and, as I say, if a majority on either side of the line should be in favor of division, there would be at least one reason for it that does not exist now."

"Will you agree to abide by the decision in case such a vote is taken?" "I might accept such a division, provided the bill would include New Mexico." "Then you will make a concession to the Republicans in Dakota if they will admit New

Mexico as a State!" "I do not say that, but I do say this, that ! will not consent to the passage of single bills for the admission of Territories. The Territory of New Mexico has just as many claims for admission as a State as Dakota, or Washington, or Montana, and should be treated like them, even if it does usually gire a Demo-

cratic majority." I told Senator Manderson what Mr. Springer had said, and he replied that he was willing to agree to the omnibus bill admitting north and south Dakots, Montana and Washington, but he would not agree to admit New Mexico until after the census of 1890 had determined its population to be sufficiently large to justify it.

AMERICAN RIGHTS IN SAMOA.

Senator Frye Eloquently Urges that They Be Asserted and Maintained. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Frye offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Samoan islands, as far as the interests and rights of American residents there are affected; the relations of the United States to the islands, and her obligations under existing treaties; the necessity of maintaining the neutrality or independence of the islands; what steps had been taken in that regard by the United States government, and what action, if any, was demanded. In his (Mr. Frye's) judgment, the existing state of things at those islands made the inquiry an imperative necessity at this time, although it might disclose an exceedingly disreputable chapter of history in American diplomacy. No American citizen could question the interest of the United States in the preservation of the independence of Samoa. A little while ago the United States had obtained a concession of one of the most magnificent harbors in the world in those islands, and had established a coaling station. The United States had made a treaty with Samos in 1878, and Great Britain and Germany had made treaties with Samoa in the following years, in which treaties it was understood and agreed that the independence and neutrality of Samoa would be forever preserved. King Malieota was a very warm friend of the United States, so warm that the fact provoked the eolousy of the German business men on the island. Malicota had been a warm friend because he looked upon the United States as bound to maintain the independence of his country. In 1886 Tamasese rebelled against the King, but the rebellion could have been put down without difficulty because Malieota was king of one of the bravest peoples in that part of the world. The American and English representatives in Samoa, however, desiring to prevent bloodshed, called the attention of Malicota to the obligations of the United States and Great Britain, and persuaded him to allow Tamasese's rebellion to proceed so far as it could, for it was a feeble one, if unaided. Malieota therefore did nothing. But trouble

and a commissioner was sent out and an investigation made. Finally, it was considered an absolute necessity that there should be some settlement; and a conference was agreed upon to be held in the city of Washington, in 1887, between the United States, Great Britain and Germany. That conference had been held. In the progress of it, Germany had demanded, or asked, that she should absolutely con those islands. Secretary Bay ard had refused to comply such an unreasonable request. The conference had not dissolved, but had simply taken a recess, and within ten days from the beginning of that recess the German fleet had sailed for Samoa. entered the harbor and had taken possession of the islands. Germany did this, Mr. Frye said, undoubtedly with the consent of Great Britain and with a full understanding in advance with Great Britain. If there had been no such understanding Great Britain would never have allowed it to be done, or would have required the status quo to be restored. The English fleet would have gone to Samoa and the German fleet would have retired. It was an outrage and an insuit to the United States which no great country would submit to for a single moment. The Germans, he said, had taken practical possession of the islands, had espoused the cause of Tamasose, had compelled the surrender of King Malieota, and had deported him to a remote island, where he is to-day. They had put Tamasese in power and had appointed as his premier a German consular clerk. They had boycotted the American consulate with German guards; hauled down, or compelled to be hauled down, the American flag, and had committed every conthe business of Americans there, they had treated the American consul with insult. Fi-Tamasese in power. He (Mr. Frye) understood very well that Secretary Bayard had defined distinctly to the German authorities the posi-

was brewing in Samos. Complaints came to the

State Department from the American consul.

defined that position, the matter had rested there from that time to this, and nothing had been done to restore the rights of American citizens in Samoa. A short time ago, he procitizens in Samoa. A short time ago, he pro-ceeded, Madaafa, a legitmate successor of Malieota, had raised troops among Malieota's friends, and, at the last advices, had given bat-tle to Tamasese, routed him, conquered him thoroughly, and was to-day the legitimate king on the throne of Samoa. But at the same time had come the news that the German fleet was once more sailing to Samoa. What for! No one knew, but there was no reason to doubt that Germany intended to take absolute pos-session of those islands. And why, he asked, should she not? Great Britain had interposed no objection to her past action and the United States had done absolutely nothing within the last five or six months in regard to it. Why, then, should not Germany assume that the United States and Great Britain were ready to permit her to take possession of the islands?
Germany undoubtedly intended to do so and to
raise the German fisg over them. It was undoubtedly well (Mr. Frye remarked sarcastically and bitterly) to fit out ships of war and send them down against the poor, miserable Repub-lic of Hayti. It was well enough for the great American Republic, when Mexico took and imprisoned some

American tramp, to threaten war and even go to the very ragged edge of it. But would it not be more consistent with the dignity and power of this great Republic to protect the rights of her citizens against her equals, against a country like England, or a country like Germany? One vessel, he said, seized in Hayti, a hundred vessels seized by Canada-the one backed by Great Britain and the other backed by no one. In his opinion, the American people demanded that if its power was to be shown it should be shown against its equals, not against its inferiors. He asked for present consideration of the resolution, and he hoped that the committee on foreign relations would be active and industrious in finding out the condition of things in those islands, and what the duty of the United States re-Mr. Gray moved that the resolution be re-

ferred to the committee on contingent expenses, and it was so referred. He would not, he said, have objected to its immediate consideration but for the attitude assumed by the Senator from Maine, and the remarks with which he had chosen to accompany the resolution. Whether the government of the United States, under the impulse of jingoism, should interfere in matters. which concerned the islands in the Pacific ocean and should embroil itself with those European powers whose foreign affairs are governed by the executive entirely, without the intervention of the legislative, or other popular branches of the government, was a question to be determined by the legislative power of the United States, by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. Fortunately, no power was ever lodged in the executive of the United States to commit this great government to foreign policy which predicated the use of force. That could only be done by the consent and intervention of Congress. If this country were to embark in a policy of territorial enlargement or of entangling alliances, contrary to American precedents and American tradition, it would be well to have this resolution discussed before the American people in the halls of Congress. There was certainly no power lodged in the executive, or in any of the executive departments, to commit the government to a policy that involved the assertion of physical force or interference in matters of this kind without legislation by Congress. So that it seemed to him that if such a policy was to be inaugurated, it might as well be discussed on the resolution offered by the Senator from Maine as in any other way, or at any other time. He simply wanted to enter his caveat against the criticism with wiech that Senator had accompanied his resolution. The State Department could not, without the most flagrant usurpation, pretend to commit the government or the people of the United States to a policy which antagonized all its former traditions and history.

ELECTION CORRUPTION.

Mr. Holman Wants a Congressional Inquiry, but Democrats Object. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- It was royal fun to see the Democrats in the House this afternoon jump to their feet and object to the consideration of Mr. Holman's resolution proposing an investigation by the committee on judiciary into the charges of corruption in the recent election. Not a murmur of objection was raised by any Republican, for all Republicans were fairly in favor of it, with an amendment or two, making it more far-reaching. Mr. Holman, it appears, did not consult any of his colleagues, and thought it would be a good point in his line of buncombe to raise the cry of fraud in Indiana, his own State, where the proposed investigation is intended to be held. Mr. Wilkins, of Ohi .: Mr. Weaver, of Iowa; Mr. Blount, of Georgia, and more discreet Democrats, objected, when Mr. Dingley, of Maine, and other Republicans began to propose amendments intended cover the unlawful contributions the Democratic campaign fund by President Cleveland and his federal officers. The resolution was referred to the judiciary committee, and there it will stay. General Browne, of Indiana, said to-night that he would be glad to see the resolution adopted, with the Dingley amendment and one or two others which he himself proposed to offer, including in the investigation the outrages and unlawful exercise of authority by United States marshals through their deputies, by which good citizens and legal voters were arrested at the polls and dragged off to jail or before United States commissioners, upon the slightest pretext, for the purpose of intimidation. He regretted the notriety into which his State and its people would be brought by an investigation, the whole investigation being directed toward Indiana, yet he be-lieved the recent high-handed corruption and intimidation and outrage of the Democrats in that State should be laid at the perpetrators' doors and the guilty punished. He believed the Democrats will be glad to get away from the investigation. Mr. Bynum, of Indianapolis, is opposed to Mr. Holman's resolution. He says that Indiana is no worse than other States, and that the coming Legislature will undoubtedly pass a stringent law. In addition, he said the federal court is investigating all violations of law in Indiana, and he does not think any good

can come out of an investigation by Congress. ARE THEY CITIZENS?

Two Congressmen-Elect Whose Citizenship Will Certainly Be Challenged.

Special to the Indianapolis Cournal-WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Colonel Habercorn sends the following to the Milwaukee Herald

(German) to-night: "The Democrats may find they have two names on the roll of their members of the next House who will not be sworn in. Wisconsin elected only two Democrats to the next House, and both are German Americans. It is asserted that both were inelegible, because neither of them is an American citizen. They came to this country as minors with their fathers, and they claim that the latter became full American citizens before they themselves reached their majority. This is disputed. It is positively asserted that the father of Mr. Brickner, who was elected from the Fifth district, never was naturalized, and it is at least suspected that the same is true of the father of Mr. Barwig, who was elected from the Second district. In Wisconsin, foreigners of sufficient age acquire the right to vote after a year's residence and the declaration of intention to become citizens. It is this provision of law that has prevented many old residents of that State from having themselves naturalized. If this is the case with the fathers of the two gentlemen named, then they are not citizens, and consequently ineligible to Congress. The law prescribes that a foreign-born person must have been seven years a citizen before he is eligible to a seat in the House. When Mesers. Barwig and Brickner present themselves at the bar of the House to be sworn in as members, they will be challenged, and consequently they had better find the proof of their citizenship, if such ex-

THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

Effect of the Order Extending Their Application to the Postal Service,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. - Owing to the recent order of the Postmaster-general, which extends over the railway mail service the rules, regulations and laws of the civil service, all appointceivable outrage on those poor people who had ments to positions in the postal service in In-been friends of Malicota. They had broken up diana, as well as in other States, will be subject to the regular application and examinations of nally the German fleet had sailed away, leaving the Civil-service Commission. This cuts out all political preferment and does away with political influence, so that one man will secure a potion assumed by the United States, but having | sition as fast as another, if his capabilities rec-